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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CENTRAL MILITARY PARTY COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL HOLIDAYS AND ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

["Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee on 3 Great Holidays in 1980 and the 35th Founding Anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army"]

[Text] In execution of the resolution of the Political Bureau on the celebration of 3 great national holidays in 1980--the 50th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Communist Party, the 90th birthday of president Ho Chi Minh and the 35th founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam)--and the directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Central Military Party Committee on the movement "to develop the good nature and increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army, the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee has issued a resolution urging our people's armed forces to strenuously emulate in registering numerous achievements in building socialism, defending the socialist fatherland and fulfilling their international obligations.

The resolution of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee points out: We will commemorate these important historic days at a time when our people have won successive victories in waging two wars to defend the fatherland at its southwest and northern frontiers against the relatively great wars of aggression conducted by the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys. The reactionary ruling cliques in Peking do not yet give up their plot to weaken and annex our country in fulfillment of their big-nation expansionism and hegemony policy. Though forced to sit down and negotiate with us, they are still continuing to create constant tension in the border area, to insolently threaten our people and to frantically prepare for new military adventures. This situation requires our entire people and army to continuously heighten vigilance, to try to step up socialist construction and, at the same time, to urgently heighten their combat strength and readiness to completely defeat any further aggressive war of the Chinese reactionaries no matter whenever and on whatever scale such a war may be launched.

The resolution of the Standing Committee on the Central Military Party Committee stresses the following goals which the entire army must strive to attain to realistically celebrate the great holidays:

1. Achieve a high degree of combat readiness to successfully fight under all circumstances. There must be readiness from the ideological and organizational point of view and concerning strength, battle position, the qualifications of cadres and combatants and the quality of all the tasks to be executed. This will create a new combat strength and make it possible, whenever the enemy comes, to fight him immediately and highly effectively, to defeat him under all circumstances and to firmly defend the territorial integrity of our fatherland and the socialist construction of our people.
2. Accelerate the building and consolidation of forces according to the plans designed for each specific stage including the plan to develop the militia and self-defense forces, to build the reserve force and to organize alternate units. Simultaneously, it is necessary to formulate and systematically implement the necessary systems, especially those governing the management of forces and equipment and ensuring combat readiness.
3. Intensify the education and training of troops and the advanced training of cadres--especially the inculcation of a fighting, organizational and disciplinary spirit--and step up technical and tactical training in order to rapidly increase the army's combat strength according to the need to build a regular, modern, well-trained, seasoned revolutionary army which has a high combat spirit and a strict discipline, can master science and technique and fights skillfully.
4. Satisfactorily manage material and technical bases, focusing first on the need for good maintenance and lasting, safe and economical use and on the need to thoroughly oppose corruption and waste. The task of ensuring the rear service, observing technical regulations and caring for the material and moral life of troops must be carried out satisfactorily.
5. Build party organizations in the army that are stable, strong and sound politically, ideologically and organizationally and streamline mass organizations in order to heighten the quality and effectiveness of the leadership provided by party organizations in the army, to develop the collective ownership capacity of cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel in achieving the abovementioned goals, to rapidly increase combat strength, to heighten combat readiness and to successfully carry out the task of fighting to defend the fatherland.

To achieve these five goals, the resolution points out the need to concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out such tasks as continuously stepping up the movement "to develop the good nature and increase the combat strength" of the armed forces, launching deep and broad phases of political activities throughout the army to achieve better understanding of the new situation

and tasks and thoroughly implementing the Political Bureau resolution on party organizations and the organization of political activities in the army and the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee on the guidelines for and task of building party organizations in the army during the new stage...

The Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee calls on all party and [youth] union members, cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel to devote all their enthusiasm and abilities to participating in the seething emulation movement to register achievements to realistically celebrate the great national holidays and to worthily contribute to the grandiose task of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATISTICAL DATA ON NORTH VIETNAM'S ECONOMY AND CULTURE IN 1960-1975

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE [Statistics Review] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 78
pp 55-57

[Economic and Cultural Development of Socialist North Vietnam Between 1960
and 1975*]

[Text] Percentage of Certain Expenditures in Industrial Production as
Compared with Entire National Economy

	Percentage			
	1960	1965	1974	1975
--Industrial labor in proportion to entire labor force in material production sector	7.3	8.8	11.8	11.9
--Capital construction investment by state in industry as compared with total state investment in capital construction . . .	38.3	37.9	35.2	37.2
--Fixed industrial assets as compared with total fixed assets of material production sector	36.9	37.6	33.7	34.6
--Value of gross industrial output as compared with gross social product . . .	32.7	39.7	38.4	41.4
--Value of net output as compared with income from national production	18.2	22.2	24.2	27.9
--Value of industrial goods as compared with total value of export goods	72.5	86.0	89.5	88.3

*See TAP CHI THONG KE from No 3 (June 1978)

Number of State-Operated and Joint State-Private Enterprises and Specialized Artisan Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives

Units				
	1960	1965	1974	1975
--State-operated and joint state-private enterprises	1012	1132	1297	1335
Group A	519	595	770	797
Group B	493	537	527	538
--Specialized artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives	2760	2529	2586	2378

Average Yearly Number of Workers in Industrial Sector

In 1000				
	1960	1965	1974	1975
Total	515.0	654.0	883.5	911.4
--State-operated and joint state-private.	113.9	220.9	337.7	351.8
Group A	74.7	134.6	205.8	222.6
Group B	39.2	86.3	131.9	133.2
--Artisan industry and handicrafts . . .	401.1	433.1	545.8	555.6

Value of Gross Industrial Output
(reckoned on the basis of fixed prices in 1970)

In Million Dong

	1965	1974	1975
Total	2,352.7	3,619.5	4,175.4
--Classified as economic components:			
State-operated and joint state-private .	1,665.1	2,612.6	3,043.4
Artisan industry and handicrafts	687.6	1,006.9	1,132.0
--Divided into groups:			
Group A	998.0	1,554.3	1,813.8
Group B	1,354.7	2,065.2	2,361.6

Structure of Value of Industrial Output of a Number of Socialist Countries
Classified into Group A and B

Percentage

	1960		1975	
	A	B	A	B
Poland	59.4	40.6	65.7	34.3
Bulgaria	47.2	52.8	58.6	41.4
GDR.	68.1	31.9	71.5	28.5
Hungary	66.0	34.0	64.8	35.2
USSR	72.5	27.5	74.0	26.0
Mongolia	51.6	48.4	49.5	50.5
Romania	62.8	37.2	72.2	27.8
Czechoslovakia . . .	59.2	40.8	63.2	36.8
Vietnam	42.9	57.1	43.4	56.6

A NUMBER OF INDEXES REFLECTING CONDITIONS AND RESULTS IN CERTAIN SECTORS

Energy, Fuel Exploiting and Processing Industry

	Unit	1960	1965	1974	1975
Number of enterprises (a)	Units	58	58	52	49
Workers (a)	In 1,000	19.0	28.0	36.3	38.1
Output value	In Million Dong	96.1	211.2	211.4	278.5
Electricity generated	In Million kwh	255.3	633.6	1,025.1	1,339.9
Washed coal	In Million tons	2.6	4.2	3.7	5.2

Metal LIC Machine Manufacturing, Repairing and Equipping Industry

	Unit	1960	1965	1974	1975
Number of enterprises (a)	Units	159	148	282	291
Workers (a)	In 1,000	13.1	32.7	73.3	75.1
Output value	In Million Dong	126.4	309.0	698.8	801.9
Metal cutting-trimming machines	Units	799	1,866	1,232	1,695
Diesel power generators	Units	-	1,115	1,330	2,705

Chemical Industry

	Unit	1960	1965	1974	1975
Number of enterprises (a)	Units	50	65	71	72
Workers (a)	In 1,000	4.7	12.8	23.2	27.0
Output value	In Million Dong	34.2	165.7	346.5	432.9
Chemical fertilizers	In 1,000 tons	51.4	144.4	344.1	423.0
Insecticides	In Tons	45	3,676	4,006	4,683

Construction materials, Coarse Porcelain, Porcelain, Glassware, Stone,
Wood and Forest Product Industries

	Unit	1960	1965	1974	1975
Number of enterprises (a)	Units	352	429	480	506
Workers (a)	In 1,000	41.5	79.1	96.6	102.3
Output value	In Million Dong	290.2	531.6	710.4	765.8
Bagged cement	In 1,000 tons	407.9	573.8	349.5	370.5
Round timber exploited	In 1,000 cu.m.	753.2	1,089.9	812.6	836.8

Grain and Food Industry

	Unit	1960	1965	1974	1975
Number of enterprises (a)	Units	245	272	233	236
Workers (a)	In 1,000	9.8	21.1	40.6	42.0
Output value	In Million Dong	340.2	600.8	965.2	1,108.9
Salt	In Million tons	119.1	157.0	231.5	222.4
Sea fish	In Million tons	94.5	93.6	83.2	94.0
Sugar and molasse	In Million tons	32.2	41.7	15.4	19.6
Various kinds of tea	In Million tons	2.2	4.0	8.8	10.2

Textile, Leather, Sewing and Dyeing Industry

	Unit	1960	1965	1974	1975
Number of enterprises (a)	Units	76	64	80	79
Workers (a)	In 1,000	15.8	26.4	44.3	46.7
Output value	In Million Dong	329.2	380.6	502.3	579.3
Fibers	In Million tons	10.4	12.7	11.5	13.0
Fabrics as finished product	In Million meters	89.7	100.3	95.8	105.2
Mechanically woven clothes	In Million units	4.4	7.9	17.2	19.1

A Number of Indexes Reflecting the Rate of Increase in Value of Gross Output and Percentage of Investment and National Income Concerning Principal Products of Industrial Sector Within National Economy of a Number of Socialist Countries

Percentage

	Average Rate of Increase in Value of Gross Industrial Output (1965-1975)	Investments and National Income of Industrial Sector within:			
		Investments in Capital Construction		National Income	
		A*	1975	1974	1975
Poland	9.35	41.9	45.1	51.2	52.1
Bulgaria	9.95	43.3	39.9	52.3	51.0
GDR	7.25	-	50.5	61.4	62.2
Hungary	6.30	44.2	32.7	44.9	47.0
USSR	8.05	43.1	35.6	52.6	52.7
Mongolia	9.60	-	21.1	25.0	24.7
Romania	12.40	57.5	49.1	57.3	57.1
Czechoslovakia	6.75	-	37.3	64.1	64.4
Vietnam	5.90	45.9	37.2	24.2	29.7

Principal Industrial Products in 1975 (per capita average)

	Electricity (kwh)	Coal (kg)	Cast Iron (kg)	Cement (kg)	Fabric (sq.m.)	Sugar (kg)
Poland	2,847	5,023	228	545	28	50.2
Bulgaria	2,893	38	173	500	39.1	36.2
GDR	5,015	32	146	632	28.1	43.3
Hungary	1,941	286	211	357	33.3	29.2
USSR	4,083	1,914	405	480	26.1	40.8
Mongolia	566	-	-	110	-	-
Romania	2,528	343	311	542	27.8	24.3
Czechoslovakia	4,014	1,893	629	630	37.1	56.9
Vietnam	55	211	4	15	4.4	0.8
					(b)	

(a) Belonging to state-operated and joint state-private industry.

A* During the first 5-year plan.

(b) In meters.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOUSING REGISTRATION EFFECTED IN SOUTHERN CITIES

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE [Statistics Review] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 78
pp 61, 62

[Text] In execution of decision No 74-CP of 23 March 1977 of the Council of Ministers on the registration of houses in cities subordinate to southern provinces and municipalities, the General Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Building have jointly conducted an investigation according to the following schedule and with the following result:

From 15 December 1977 to the end of January 1978, the various localities have completed the registration and classification of houses into the following 5 categories according to their managerial status: houses belonging to the state (including houses of which the owners are absent), houses belonging to units of the army and the armed people's public security forces, houses belonging to collective units, houses belonging to the people and houses belonging to religious associations.

By the end of March 1978, the various localities have completed the rectification, filing and systematization of initial documents sent by grassroots units to the central level. The compilation of these documents and the relevant calculations have been effected by computers. To date (June 1978), the keypunching of cards has been basically completed and they have been checked and finally corrected by machines.

The abovementioned investigation will be concluded by the end of July 1978.

According to the investigation steering committee, this is the first housing investigation ever carried out in our country that has been organized on a large scale, attentively and actively directed by various administrative levels and methodically conducted according to a uniform plan. The investigation is substantial, involves a system of scientific standards and meets the need to serve various sectors and levels in managing, using and building houses at present and in the future.

(The above information has been given by the Housing Investigation Steering Committee)

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATISTICS ORGANIZATIONS SET UP IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE [Statistics Review] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 78 p 63

[Text] To meet requirements of the party central committee's and government's task of transforming agriculture and private capitalist industry and trade in the southern provinces and cities, the General Department of Statistics recently decided to set up two statistics units in Ho Chi Minh municipality and subordinate to the general department. These units have the duty to follow up and compile basic figures on the situation of private capitalist industry and trade transformation, land, cattle, working conditions and implementation of agricultural production plans and furnish these numerical data to the party and state; to draw up plans for agricultural surveys to promote the transformation task; and to join the Accounting Department in unifying and methodizing the statistical system, studying and formulating a system of norms and charts and issuing reports and statistics reflecting the transformation situation. At the same time, these units must help the head of the General Department of Statistics direct and urge statistical branches in the southern provinces and cities to satisfactorily fulfill their statistical task to promote the transformation of agriculture and private industry and trade in the southern provinces and cities.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT AT STATE FARMS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 28, 10-17 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Pham Van Vang of the Planned Economy Department, Ministry of Agriculture: "Voice of Youth: Improvements Needed in the Organization of Production Management at the State Farms"]

[Text] The state farm sector has been established since 1956. This was the first nationwide form of economic planning in agriculture, meant to create large production areas concentrating many people and furnishing many agricultural products and commodities to the society. Since then, however, the state farm sector has not only failed to make business profit it has in fact registered net losses! There are many reasons behind this failure, among which figure inappropriate organization and management.

1. Generally speaking, the scale of our state farms at the present time is still too small, fluctuating as it is between 800 and 1000 hectares per farm. This has led to a total figure of state farms which is much too high. In the North alone there are already over 100 state farms, counting both those that are centrally run and those that are locally run. This has created many difficulties for the sector's management. One does not have to look anywhere else, in the provinces of South Vietnam the average acreage of the state farms already reaches 5000 hectares each. In the other socialist countries, the scale of state farm acreage usually must be over 10,000 hectares each.

2. The management structure of the state farms is still too cumbersome and inefficient. At the present time, the number of cadres belonging to a state farm management structure comes approximately to 100 persons per farm, which is much too much as compared to the present state of our state farms. Why are we not boldly improving this situation in accordance with the socialist states? The management structure of a 10,000-hectare state farm is usually simple and light. In accounting terms, all the indirect cost of management of a state farm should not come to more than four or five percent of the total cost of production.

3. The organization of production brigades in the state farms is on a scale which is too small and therefore dissipated. Each production brigade is responsible for about 50 to 100 hectares of farmland and is posted all over the state farm. This situation has made it difficult to attend to the living needs of the workers and their children. For this reason, in the immediate future, it is our recommendation that we reapportion the population areas and base ourselves on the concrete conditions of each state farm to draw up only one, two or three concentration areas of the population. In each such big population area there will have to be food stores and groceries, general merchandise stores and schools and clinics, etc. so that they can serve in timely and favorable fashion the basic needs of everybody, insure that all the workers' children get schooling and raise one more step the spiritual and cultural level of the workers themselves.

4. The products which the state farms are asked to produce at the present time represent a wide range of products. But from the economic point of view, this needs to be reexamined. It is fine to produce many kinds of trees and animals but high economic efficiency can only be brought about through large-scale operations. Yet an examination into the question will show that the acreage scale of the present state farms is still too small while we still do what is called general business: every production brigade, every state farm still deal in all sorts of trees and animals. This is an unprofitable way of doing business.

Why are we not putting into practice a flexible combination of both general and specialized business? We must eventually get to the point where each state farm specializes in only one main line of product, or where the state farms located in one area would concentrate on producing but one specific kind of product. Only then can we have the conditions necessary for organizing and managing production in a rational way, for going into intensive cultivation and raising the productivity of the plants, and provide the state with a large and stabilized volume of products and commodities.

5. In the actual state of things in the state farms at the present time, the management of production still goes through three echelons: the director (or deputy director), the offices (or staff committees), and the brigades.

This management pattern renders the director's supervision of the production process and his production guidance both slow and inefficient. To overcome this situation, it is advisable to do away with the intermediary echelon, that is the offices or staff committees, and reinforce the director by providing him with one or two able deputy directors while at the same time bringing up the quality of the cadres within the production brigades. The production brigade leader should have an engineering degree or its equivalent and the three persons assigned to helping the brigade leader should include a technical cadre (he could be an engineer himself or a mid-level technician), an economic accountant and a statistical worker. The brigades should make daily reports to the assistant to the director or to the director himself regarding the progress of production.

AGRICULTURE

1978-1979 CROPS REVIEWED, TASKS FOR 1979-1980 WINTER AND WINTER-SPRING CROPS INDICATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] VNA--From 21 to 24 August, the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference in Ha Bac with leading cadres of agricultural services and bureaus in North Vietnam to recapitulate the production situation of the 1978-1979 winter and winter-spring crops, to discuss measures to guide the cultivation of the 1979-1980 winter and winter-spring crops and to exchange experiences in managing land fertility.

The conference unanimously noted that during the 1978-1979 winter-spring season, the collectivized peasants in North Vietnam displayed a high spirit of collective ownership, overcame all difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy scourge and grew rice 1.9 percent in excess of the anticipated area. However, rice productivity fulfilled only 78 percent of the plan norm and was thus lower than in the previous seasons.

The principal reason for the low productivity of the fifth-month and spring rice crop was the fact that old seedlings were transplanted on most of the cultivated area, that seedlings were transplanted too early, that fertilizers were insufficient, that rice stooled belatedly and weakly, putting forth short ears and flat grains... This situation was caused partly by unfavorable weather conditions but mainly by subjective shortcomings in matters of policy, steering measures and implementation organization by various localities. In fact, every locality turned out typical models with high productivity by observing technical regulations in organizing leadership and implementing intensive cultivation measures appropriate to the conditions and weather prevalent in this [1978-1979 winter-spring] season, especially with regard to the seedling problem and the sowing and transplanting schedule.

Concerning area and productivity, the subsidiary food crops and industrial crops in the 1978-1979 winter-spring season failed to meet the plan norms for area and productivity and were even lower than in the previous seasons.

Animal husbandry was developed poorly and unevenly among various domestic animals such as poultry and cattle the number of which continued to dwindle.

The number of hogs increased slowly and failed to fulfill the plan norm except for the collectively raised hogs which tended to increase fairly well in number. Both the number and quality of poultry raised for industrial purposes decreased and the egg and meat output was lower than the plan norm.

In view of the requirements of the new revolutionary situation and tasks and to celebrate the three great holidays in 1980, cooperatives must concentrate on satisfactorily cultivating the 1979-1980 winter and winter-spring crops in order to contribute to successfully carrying out the second 5-year plan.

First of all, the various localities must launch a vigorous, intensive and broad labor emulation movement based on a self-reliant spirit to overcome all difficulties and to try to fulfill and even overfulfill all plan norms concerning area, productivity and the yield of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops--especially the norms on production of grain, food, export crops and industrial crops which promote the production of consumer goods necessary at the present time.

Right now, the various localities must actively make overall preparations--especially concerning areas, strains, fertilizers, labor and draft power--to grow winter crops on 329,000 hectares including 120,000 hectares of potato, 90,000 hectares of sweet potato, 43,000 hectares of corn and 65,000 hectares of greens and beans. Each locality or area must determine an appropriate pattern of crop cultivation, mainly for subsidiary food crops, and attach importance to both the sheer value and use value of all winter crops.

Especially, the mountainous region must conduct research to develop winter crops in areas under favorable conditions and to determine the appropriate crops for 150,000 hectares which are still left fallow in winter and spring.

The conference also stressed that localities are responsible for the fulfillment of the 1979-1980 fifth-month and spring season and that, in this respect, they must try to grow rice on more than 1.067 million hectares and to properly carry out technical measures of intensive cultivation to achieve high productivity and obtain an yield that will exceed the previous fifth-month and spring rice crop by 600,000 tons. These localities must simultaneously pay attention to producing vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and to growing various subsidiary food crops on an area 14.9 percent larger than in the previous season, food crops on an area 73.6 percent larger than in the previous season and short-term industrial crops on an area 15 to 96 percent larger than in the previous season in order to make up for the low yield of these crops in the previous season. These localities must also implement intensive cultivation to achieve high productivity and yield.

The various localities must first work out a planned allocation of rice varieties, determine a seed sowing period and carry out transplanting according to specific local conditions. Beside actively and steadily expanding the spring rice area, the various localities may increase the area of the "late fifth-month rice" varieties such as the 75-1, 75-2 and 75-3 strains which can yield nearly as much as the "Nong Nghiep 8." They must closely guide the seed sowing task, consider the success of seed sowing as a principal factor, take effective measures to protect seedlings under abnormal weather conditions and consider these measures to be of primary importance in securing enough seedlings that meet standards to cultivate the entire planned area during the most favorable season.

It is necessary to step up the fertilizer producing movement; to motivate cooperatives and everyone to participate in the "35 million tons of fertilizers" movement launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; to actively implement the Council of Ministers' resolution on the development of hog raising; and to work out a policy aimed at encouraging the development of animal husbandry in individual households, rationally purchasing fertilizers, fully exploiting all existing local sources of fertilizer, attaching importance to expanding the duckweed-grown area, setting up and consolidating teams specialized in producing and processing fertilizers in cooperatives, employing a sufficient work force and setting up many more production installations.

Since possibilities of expanding the industrial crops are still limited under the present conditions, it is important to guide the intensive cultivation of various industrial crops in order to rapidly increase the volume of products used to promote the production of consumer and export goods.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TRAINING OF CADRES FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Train Managerial and Technical Cadres for Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] In the course of the movement for agricultural cooperativization, the contingent of managerial and technical cadres of cooperatives has matured step by step and gained much experience in directing production. Many comrades--as cooperative chairmen, chief accountants, production unit leaders or technical cadres--have worked continuously for 14 to 18 years and contributed to developing agricultural production in their localities. Many cooperatives have reached an advanced level thanks to their contingent of uniformly trained cadres who are politically stable, experienced in management and well versed in technology, who are trusted by cooperative members and who know how to develop the masses' right to collective mastery. There are many reasons for the poor performance of some cooperatives but the main one is that their contingent of economic management and technical cadres is unstable and poor in both performance and quality. In the south where agricultural cooperatives have just been set up, cadres are generally noted for their unity and enthusiasm but they lack in actual experience and are not efficient in managerial work. Generally speaking, the contingent of agricultural cooperative cadres is still weak; their training and development are slow, not uniform and the quality achieved is low.

Agricultural development is a primary task the implementation of which requires that the forces of the entire country be concentrated to a high degree. The work related to cadres must be directed toward contributing to enhancing the party's leadership and the state's managerial role on the agricultural front. Attention must be given to stepping up the training and development of managerial and technical cadres for agricultural cooperatives in a standardized manner. First of all, the managerial organs from the central to provincial and district levels must satisfactorily formulate plans for the employment of cadres and clearly set the standards for each categories of cadres so that plans can be made for their training and development with good quality. In the southern provinces, it is necessary to devise plans for training local cadres in keeping with the progress of the

movement for agricultural cooperativization. In the north, the rearrangement and consolidation of the system of agricultural middle schools, advanced schools of agricultural technology and schools of management are necessary for enhancing the quality of the training and development of cooperative cadres. It is necessary to clearly define the functions and tasks of these schools and establish appropriate systems to enable them to improve academic quality. Training subjects must be suitable for each category of cadres; they must be at the same time systematic and realistic and must encompass the line for agricultural development, labor organization and production management as well as new scientific-technical innovations. Concerning the cooperative in the mountainous regions, especially where ethnic minority people live, training programs for cadres must be consistent with the size, form and the managerial level of the cooperatives.

The training and development of cadres must be carried out in different forms and on different scales so as to achieve the highest quality. Apart from opening large schools, an effective and rapid way to train cadres is to study progressive models as has been done in Thanh Hoa Province. Based on the three criteria for selecting cadres (know how to work and work boldly, do not swindle and do not oppress the people), Thanh Hoa Province has guided each cooperative to send 15 to 30 trainees to Dinh Cong Cooperative to study its operations for several weeks. After being briefed about the managerial methods being used by Dinh Cong Cooperative, the trainees will analyze successes and point out weaknesses and shortcomings. Thus, the cadres of Dinh Cong Cooperatives and the trainees will learn from each other. Meanwhile, Vinh Phay Province gives uniform training in economic management to secretaries of grassroots-level party organizations, cooperative chairmen and village chairmen. Under the framework of mass movements, Ha Bac Province trains the contingent of agricultural cooperative cadres in management as well as in scientific-technical subjects. The training and development of cooperative cadres constitutes a responsibility of various echelons and sectors, especially the organs in charge of organization, propaganda and education and agriculture at the provincial and district levels.

The training and development of party and state cadres as well as the effort of cadres to train themselves can only bring about realistic results when cadres are properly employed. The training of cadres, their development and employment are organically interrelated and they affect and supplement one another.

9404

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVES BUILT AND REINFORCED IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] VNA--There are 195 agricultural cooperatives in Phu Khanh province. To rapidly and effectively complete the transformation of agriculture, the province has considered it important to reinforce the already built cooperatives and to coordinate this task with the setting up of new ones.

During the current summer-fall season, the province has directed the implementation of a procedure to assign nearly 500 cadres to the posts of directors and chief accountants of cooperatives. Cooperatives in the province are strengthening their structures from management boards to production units and specialized ones. The Hoa Binh 1, Hoa Binh 2, Dien An, Ninh Quang, Ninh Hung and Ninh Binh cooperatives have begun to properly and closely manage, organize and direct labor in various production stages and to boldly apply science and technique and have thus obtained a substantial rice yield. The cooperative of Dien An (Dien Khanh) and three cooperatives in the village of Xuan Long (Dong Xuan) have harvested the early summer-fall rice crop with an output of more than 40 quintals per hectare.

From March 1979 to date, Cuu Long province has motivated machine owners to voluntarily bring 101 mechanical plowers of 26 horsepower and more into agricultural machine collectives. By doing so the entire province has introduced one-third of the total number of agricultural machines into machine collectives.

The machine collective in the village of Luong Hoa (Chau Thanh) has carried out activities rather satisfactorily and divided itself into plowing, soil loosening, transportation and repairing teams to insure continuous operation of machines to promptly serve production purposes.

Based on the experiences of the Luong Hoa village machine collective, Cuu Long province is directing machine collectives to organize manpower, to manage machines and to economically use fuel so that these collectives may operate steadily. Ben Tre province has set up 15 cooperatives and 300 production collectives involving more than 63,000 agricultural

laborers and managing and employing nearly one-third of the arable area of the entire province as well as many machines and tools. Throughout the province, there are 22 villages which have completed the setting up of cooperatives and production collectives. This movement has been going on most satisfactorily in Giong Trom district and Ben Tre city.

Districts have paid attention to coordinating the agricultural transformation movement with the reinforcement of the district level. Binh Dai and Ba Tri districts have begun to zone production areas and to draw up plans to build cooperatives, to comprehensively develop economy, artisan industry and handicrafts and to set up stations and farms. Ba Tri district has finished the setting up of agricultural machine collectives. The various districts are beginning to work out water conservancy plans in conjunction with plans for agriculture, communications, fish breeding, development of new rural areas and organization of small-scale water conservancy activities to promote production. Many cooperatives have been developing fields according to the districts' common plans.

Cooperatives and production collectives have not only managed and used land but also effectively managed and used various types of machines and implements as well as draft buffaloes and oxen. The cooperatives of Binh Thanh (Giong Trom), Hung Khanh Trung (Cho Lach) and An Hiep (Chau Thanh) and most production collectives have paid attention to production development and considered it a basis for reinforcing cooperatives and collectives and gradually stabilizing and improving the life of their members. Many installations have implemented the principle of publicizing capital, material supplies, man-days and merit marks and respected the laborers' right to collective ownership.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE IMPLEMENTS INCENTIVE POLICY FOR WORKERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 79 p 2

[Nguyen Thao article: "Emulating with Dinh Cong and Vu Thang, Dong Luc Cooperative in Vinh Phu Implements an Incentive Policy for Workers"]

[Text] The Dong Luc cooperative lies amid more than 10 factories and enterprises and scores of agencies. In Viet Tri city there are two markets, a railway station and a bus station which are all situated near the cooperative population center. The comrades in Dong Luc cooperative said: "Any cooperative member can easily earn 10 dong per day: he needs only cross a road to do business in the market." However, nobody in Dong Luc has given up collective affairs for marketing activities to quickly make a profit and it is even harder to find a cooperative member who has not fulfilled his daily task and man-day obligation without legitimate reason such as leave of absence or sick leave. In 1978, on the average each laborer worked 23 to 25 days and performed 30 to 35 man-days per month. In addition to mobilizing a large number of laborers of working age, Dong Luc has induced 504 people above and under the working age to work permanently and 222 old persons and more than 780 students to spend their holidays and spare time participating in collective labor. While providing enough appropriate jobs for all people of all ages at the rate of 1-dong per man-day plus the authorized purchase of 0.8 kg of grain, the cooperative has set forth a number of specific policies to encourage everyone to work enthusiastically and achieve high productivity.

Work More, Enjoy More

In the past few years, Dong Luc has experimentally carried out distribution according to value [of work performed]. Each month, the cooperative has paid wages to members and sold them grain according to the number of man-days planned since the beginning of the year.

Nevertheless, grain distribution must aim not only at encouraging laborers but also at meeting the basic needs of old people, children and families with few hands. Dong Luc has solved this problem rather creatively by giving priority to distributing grain to laborers while trying to meet

basic needs and by establishing a relationship between grain distribution according to man-days and grain distribution to meet basic needs, thus enabling everyone to satisfactorily fulfill his obligations to the cooperative and also his responsibilities to his family.

In 1978, Dong Luc turned out 2,135 tons of grain. The cooperative set aside 185 tons for the reserve, public utility and operational funds and a certain amount of paddy animal husbandry. Of the remaining 1,450 tons, the cooperative set aside 55 percent for distribution according to man-days and used 45 percent to distribute according to quotas. On the average, each category-A laborer was thus entitled to buy 28 kg per month, each category-B laborer 25 kg and each category-C laborer 22 kg per month.

Dong Luc divided the people receiving grain according to basic needs into 8 categories: the lowest category included children aged 1 and 2 and received 4.5 kg per month and the highest category included old people and students and received 11.5 kg per month.

Though dividing laborers and people into categories A, B and C and fixing and classifying rations, Dong Luc used all this only as a basis; when distributing the amount of grain which each laborer would be entitled to buy per month, Dong Luc would see whether he had fulfilled his man-day obligation.

Laborers who performed a large volume of work were entitled to buy a large quantity of grain and those who worked little were allowed to buy little. For example, if a vegetable growing laborer of category A fulfilled his 26-day obligation and performed 33 man-days, he would be entitled to buy 0.8 kg of grain and paid 1 dong for each man-day. For each excess man-day, he would be entitled to buy an additional corresponding quantity of grain; however, he was not allowed to buy more than 40 kg of grain per month. At the same time, members of his household were also allowed to buy enough grain according to the quotas. For people who could not fulfill their man-day obligation for legitimate reason such as sickness, the members of their families were still allowed to buy enough grain according to the quotas. But if these laborers failed to fulfill their man-day and fertilizer-producing obligations because they were lazy or because they gave up collective business for commercial activities to make a profit, they would be allowed to buy only an amount of grain corresponding to their performed man-days and members of their households would be allowed to buy only the corresponding grain ratio. For instance, a category-A laborer of the cultivation sector had the duty to perform 33 man-days per month; if he performed only 11-man-days--i.e., one-third of the fixed number of man-days--he would be allowed to buy only 8.8 kg of grain (0.8 kg of grain per man-day) and the members of his household would be allowed to buy only one-third of the grain quotas. This working method of Dong Luc motivated all laborers to enthusiastically work with high productivity for the collective and also enabled them to correctly realize that by participating in collective labor with high productivity, they would fulfill their obligations to both the collective and their families.

Rewards and Rewarding Grain Sale

In 1978, Dong Luc set aside 45 tons of grain--2.14 percent of the total grain output--to build an "operational fund" to encourage laborers to work overtime and increase labor productivity in urgent harvest times. The Dong Luc comrades said: "Since industrial workers performing the third shift receive allowances, Dong Luc cooperative uses its 'operational fund' to reward units surpassing productivity norms during urgent periods, to improve the laborers' health and to encourage production."

The method used by Dong Luc was to award grain to units which exceeded the fixed work volume by 50 percent in sowing, transplanting and harvesting the winter crops. For example, any unit which overfulfilled the work volume and time norms by 50 percent during the transplanting period would be allowed to buy 60 kg of paddy for each sao of field on which the work was performed. Concerning unit No 13 for instance, the sowing-transplanting plan norms initially set were 20 hectares and 40 days but the unit motivated cooperative members to complete transplanting in only 28 days; according to the cooperative regulations, the unit would be entitled to buy 12 quintals of paddy if the work performed was of good quality but would not be allowed to buy this rewarding paddy if the number of days [40] was exceeded.

Dong Luc sold paddy as a reward to production unit collectives which then examined the work performance of each category of laborer before deciding on rewards. If category-A laborers completed transplanting on 15 thuoc [each 1/15 of a sao Bar Bo] of field though the norm set was only 10 thuoc per day and if category-C laborers completed transplanting on 8 thuoc though the norm set was only 5 thuoc per day, the rewarding sale would be effected for the benefit of both categories of laborers because both had overfulfilled the volume of work by 50 percent. If laborers in the plowing and fertilizer transporting groups surpassed the fixed volume of work by 50 percent, their performance would also be examined for rewarding sale purposes. This rewarding sale method stimulated cooperative members to work overtime: The transplanting group did not decide to go home if it had not yet surpassed the fixed volume of daily work by 50 percent. This rewarding sale method also made it possible to closely coordinate various production stages: The arrival of transplanters prompted harrowers to hurry away and that of harrowers induced fertilizer throwers to quickly finish their work. Once a cooperative member working in a transplanting group asked for a couple of days' leave to carry out household chores, he was refused permission by the entire group because if one person was absent at that time, the transplanting speed of the entire group would decrease.

Taking Care of Laborers and Improving Their Health

In 1978, the Dong Luc cooperative set aside 45 tons of paddy for the "Operational fund," 25 tons of paddy for the "public utility fund" and

27,000 and 13,000 dong to improve the health of laborers and cooperative members.

The cooperative implemented the policy of directly improving the laborers' health rather satisfactorily. Beside using the "operational fund" to effect sale as a reward in urgent harvest time, Dong Luc sold scores of thousands of eggs to its members. The cooperative set forth specific regulations to directly improve the health of laborers performing heavy or harmful tasks. Human waste collectors were entitled to buy each an additional 15 kg of grain per month; insecticide sprayers received each a 0.5-dong allowance per day and glass melters and syringe blowers were given each a 0.8 and 0.3-dong daily allowance respectively. Progressive units and emulation combatants received allowances in money and kind. During agricultural seasons, children kept at day-nurseries were given each a kilogram of grain and four eggs per month. Grain was also sold according to regulations to sick and lying-in workers. The cooperative distributed full allowances of money and grain to disabled people who had lost their working capacities and had nobody to rely on.

Simultaneously with caring for its members' life, Dong Luc has gradually built collective welfare works and helped its members build works for various activities. In 1978 alone, Dong Luc invested 145,000 dong in building welfare works such as schools, day-nurseries, a village library and public health station and the purchase of 400,000 bricks and tiles to help households build works for various activities.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MONTH'S PROGRESS IN TRANSPLANTING TENTH MONTH RICE OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] --VNA news release--According to the General Directorate of Statistics, during the last five days (from 26 to 30 July), provinces and cities in the north have transplanted seedlings on 160,000 additional hectares, bringing the area of transplanted rice since the beginning of this crop season to 1,112,000 hectares and attaining 84 percent of the plan. This is one of the years the north has achieved the largest area of tenth-month rice during the best agricultural season.

During the last 5 days, the transplanting progress of a number of provinces was relatively fast: Ha Nam Ninh transplanted 28,000 more hectares; Thanh Hoa, 20,000 hectares; Ha Bac, 15,000 hectares; Ha Son Binh and Hai Hung, 13,000 hectares each. The province of Thai Binh and the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong transplanted 8,000 additional hectares each.

The two mountain region provinces of Cao Bang and Lai Chau have finished sowing and transplanting.

In the north, the untransplanted tenth-month rice area is nearly 210,000 hectares. Nghe Tinh has 30,000 hectares; Hai Hung, 20,000 hectares; Thanh Hoa, 18,000 hectares; Ha Bac, 16,000 hectares. Haiphong and Hanoi have 11,000 hectares each.

The provinces of Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Ha Nam Ninh have provided guidance to regulate the use of draft power labor, seedlings and economical methods of transplanting; and have prepared seed paddy for direct sowing for the tenth-month crop, resolutely not leaving any area uncultivated because of seedling shortage.

An average 4.4 tons of fertilizer is applied to each hectare of tenth-month rice, almost the level of fertilizer applied during the same period last year. The provinces also have completed the first phase of weeding and aeration on 72 percent of the tenth-month rice area that has reached the time for care, representing 20 percent of the transplanted tenth-month crop area.

In Thai Binh, it rained heavily in recent days; at a number of places such as Dong Hung, Quynh Phu, the city of Thai Binh, rainfall was as great as 300 millimeters and caused many field areas, particularly the low ones, to be flooded. Thai Binh promptly opened water channels, cleared off water flow and directed cooperatives in the area to fight flooding with buckets and water wheels to protect transplanted rice, timely draining 12,000 hectares.

Hanoi presently has 11,000 hectares of tenth-month crop area still untransplanted. The water conservancy and agriculture sectors, the Region 1 Bureau of Electricity Distribution Management etc., have dispatched cadres to units to evaluate the situation, to organize forces and to mobilize means to fight flooding; and have designed a plan to supply 20,000 kwh of electricity to 70 pump stations to fight flooding.

9458

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES ESTABLISHED IN HAU GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] As of 20 July, Hau Giang has established 2,400 agricultural production collectives, composed of over 113,000 peasant families which represent 34 percent of the province's total peasant population; collectivized 123,737 hectares of ricefields which represents 30.9 percent of the province's area of cultivation. During the summer-fall farming season, the whole province set up 1,600 additional production collectives. Since Vi Thanh village completed the establishment of an agricultural production collective and set up the first agricultural cooperative of the province, 16 villages have completed the establishment of village-scale production collectives. Vanguard of the collective production movement in Hau Giang are the districts of Long My with 312, Thot Not with 568 and My Xuyen with 426, production collectives.

During this summer-fall farming season, in parallel with the quantitative increase, Hau Giang emphasized improved quality of the movement, simultaneously consolidating existing groups and formulating economic and technical projects for nearly 50 percent of the newly-formed collectives.

Besides, Hau Giang has completed the improvement of privately-owned agricultural machinery in Long My district, in Thoi Thuan village of Thot Not district and in a few other units, and has collectivized 313 agricultural machines.

The peasant movement to join collective production is developing strongly. However, compared with the demands and capabilities of the province, the speed of construction of production collectives is still slow. Many villages and hamlets do not have production collectives and have not paid enough attention to promoting the peasant's right to collective ownership; consequently, phenomena like using coercion and of ordering people around still exist. The quantity and quality of the cadres have not yet met the demands of the movement, especially for management cadres for collectives and village production teams. The quality of production collectives is still low, except for a number of them which have formulated economic projects and carried out distribution according to labor for two, three or more farming seasons.

9458

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO REPORTS 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 79 BK

[Summary] "According to a report from the General Statistics Department, as of 15 September, the entire country had planted more than 2.6 million hectares of 10th-month rice, or over 50 percent of the area plan norm." The Northern Province fulfilled 98 percent and the Southern Provinces nearly 70 percent of their respective plan norms. "At present, the area to be planted to 10th-month rice still amounts to more than 600,000 hectares including over 500,000 hectares in the Nam Bo Provinces."

In the past 10 days, intensive care was provided by the Northern Provinces for the 10th-month rice by applying additional fertilizer, actively weeding and extensively killing insects. In some provinces, the harvest of early 10th-month rice has started.

"The General Statistics Department also reported that as of 15 September the Southern Provinces had reaped more than 300,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice, or more than half of the cultivated area, including 250,000 hectares in the provinces as far as Thuan Hai, with more than 70 percent and 60 percent of the plan norms achieved in An Giang and Cuu Long Provinces respectively."

Initial statistics show that the productivity of summer-fall rice ranges from 20 to 30 quintals per hectare, higher than that of last year. "In the past 10 days, the Southern Provinces as far as Quang Nam- anang sowed and transplanted over 260,000 more hectares of 10th-month rice, bringing their total area to nearly 70 percent of the plan norms." All provinces are continuing to transplant the remaining 10th-month rice area and are preparing to grow the 1979-80 winter-spring crops.

As for the winter crop cultivation, nearly all localities have thus far established plans for the crop depending on the specific local conditions in terms of land, capital and seeds. "This winter crop season, Hai Hung Province plans to grow 70,000 hectares, an increase of 25,000 hectares over last year's area while Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Nghe Tinh Provinces have planned to grow from 40,000 to 50,000 hectares."

However, some localities are still slow in clearly establishing plans for the winter crop cultivation. In order to accelerate production in the remaining time, all localities must satisfactorily perform the following main tasks:

1. Concentrate efforts on caring for the 10th-month rice and prepare to fight waterlogging which typhoon Nos. 10 and 11 may cause.
2. Quickly complete the establishment of plans for the winter crop cultivation by promptly disseminating the Council of Ministers decision and the Ministry of Agriculture circular which provide guidance for implementing new policies on the winter crop cultivation.
3. As for animal husbandry, insure from 10 to 15 percent of the cultivated area for collective animal raising, adequately immunize animals against the fall-winter diseases and plan to increase the herds of draft and meat cattle.
4. Accelerate the summer-fall rice harvest in the Southern Provinces and the transplanting of 10th-month rice on the remaining area and make preparations for the coming winter crop cultivation.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 15 AUGUST REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Article: "As of 15 August, an Additional 210,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice Had Been Sown and Transplanted. As for Tenth-Month Transplanting, 65.4 Percent of the Planned Area Quota Has Been Fulfilled"]

[Text] VNA news: According to the Statistics General Department, because of the uninterrupted effect of typhoons No 7, 8 and 9, the provinces in the Red River Delta and in Former Zone 4 have had heavy or very heavy rains and hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice have been flooded and waterlogged; in this, in Hai Hung 39,710 hectares have been flooded, in Nghe Tinh 32,182 hectares, in Thai Binh 26,353, in Ha Nam Ninh 23,520, in Thanh Hoa 21,234 hectares, in Ha Son Binh 20,031 hectares, etc. The flooding is mainly due to the fact that the rainfall has exceeded the planned dimensions of the existing drainage projects but a number of places also obtained too much water for controlling drought and because of this flooding occurred quickly and the water could not be drained in time.

During the past 10 days, from 5 to 15 August, northern Vietnam made an effort to reduce the waterlogging, drain off the water quickly and save hundreds of thousands of hectares and the rice is again growing well. Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh provinces and the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong have virtually overcome the waterlogging and are organizing forces to apply fertilizer and retransplant the area that was completely lost. As of 15 August, the northern provinces and cities had retransplanted and transplanted an additional 63,000 hectares of rice. Thus, as of 15 August, the entire country had transplanted an additional 210,000 hectares and brought the total tenth-month crop area to 2,169,000 hectares, fulfilling 65.6 percent of the planned area quota.

In northern Vietnam, Cao Bang Province has fulfilled 101.6 percent of the quota for transplanting, Son La has fulfilled 104.5 percent, Lai Chau 113.8 percent, the provinces in the Red River Delta 95 to 98.2 percent, the provinces in Former Zone 4 have fulfilled 90 to 94.6 percent, the midlands provinces 87 to 98.5 percent and the mountain provinces 93 to 98.6 percent. Quang Ninh has fulfilled only 78.4 percent.

As compared with the plans of the northern provinces and cities, the area not yet transplanted reaches almost 110,000 hectares, in which is 46,000 hectares of rice that had been transplanted but that was waterlogged and lost completely and that must be retransplanted. The provinces are re-checking the rice area lost, making less ambitious plans, retransplanting, sowing directly, sowing additional seedlings in hard ground and striving to retransplant rice, the more the better. Five provinces that suffered heavy waterlogging and flooding have retransplanted 3,641 hectares.

In southern Vietnam, the season for transplanting the tenth-month rice is almost over but the area transplanted does not reach one-half the planned quota and is more than 249,000 hectares less than was transplanted at this time last year, mainly because guidance is not close and because transforming agriculture has not been connected to promoting production and also partly because the peasants are not used to producing according to season.

Lam Dong, Song Be, Ben Tre, An Giang, Hau Giang and Kien Giang provinces have transplanted 50 to 77.3 percent of the tenth-month crop area. Minh Hai has transplanted only 25.7 percent, Long An only 21 percent, Cuu Long 17 percent, Ho Chi Minh City 13.9 percent and Tien Giang 9.7 percent.

A number of southern provinces have had 38,000 hectares flooded and, conversely, there are also more than 20,000 hectares that lack water and the rice is suffering from drought. The main reason is that few water conservancy projects have been built and they still have a limited effect in controlling drought and waterlogging.

In general, throughout the country, the natural disasters have caused some losses, mainly [through] waterlogging and flooding. However, the tenth-month rice that has been transplanted is growing well. More than 260,000 hectares of early tenth-month rice in northern Vietnam is in boot. The main-crop tenth-month rice is growing well in both the north and south.

In general, fertilizing the tenth-month rice has not fulfilled the required quotas. Very few of the provinces have finished the first-phase weeding and only 30 to 40 percent of the area has had the second-phase weeding done. Many cooperatives and production companies have neglected to manage the fields and to care for and protect the rice.

11943
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EXPANSION OF WINTER CROP DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Winter Crop"]

[Text] On the agricultural production front, technical advances are gradually entering the fields, becoming direct material forces, creating profound revolutionary changes and bringing practical and great benefits concerning many aspects.

The use of new short-term, high-yield varieties of rice, the expansion of winter production in northern Vietnam, the increase in the number of winter-spring and summer-autumn crops per year in southern Vietnam, the implementation of intensive cultivation to accompany specialized cultivation and multicropping and the expansion of the area in connection with the movement to reorganize production and improve management from the primary level in northern Vietnam and transform agriculture in southern Vietnam are new developments that should be encouraged on the agricultural production front.

At present, the rural areas in the country are concentrating their efforts on looking after, protecting and completing the sowing of the tenth-month crop. The northern provinces are actively preparing to plant the winter crop. These urgent and important tasks are of decisive significance for fulfilling the annual grain plan and have a direct effect on the lives of the people.

Practices have shown the importance and great effect of the winter crop. Expanding the winter crop and turning the winter season into a main production season is a major policy of the party and state concerning the expansion of agricultural production. This is a revolution concerning crop allocations and the rational use of the arable land and labor potential and the weather and climate in order to implement intensive cultivation, crop rotation and multicropping to expand the area and an important contribution to solving the food problem, promoting an expansion of animal husbandry and increasing sources of export goods.

The various great practical benefits brought by the winter crop are motivating the localities to actively expand production. Many places have

transformed the 3-month winter period, during which the fields were previously left almost fallow, into a vigorous production season, using hundreds of millions of man-days and producing a notable amount of products, above all food. The 1978 winter-crop area rose to 253,000 hectares, an increase of 2.8 times as compared with the 1975 winter-crop. The 1978 winter-crop grain yield reached almost 1 million tons and made an important contribution to fulfilling the grain needs for the heavily flooded area, stabilizing the lives of the people and supplying grain for maintaining the livestock herds.

However, in general, winter-season production has not expanded evenly. The capabilities for planting winter crops are large but many places have not been active and have not expanded [the area]; concerning average area, the northern provinces have only reached [an area] comparable to the tenth-month crop area, the midlands area has reached only [slightly] more than 8 percent and the mountain area 5 percent, while the mountain provinces, with more than 100,000 hectares recently transplanted in tenth-month crops, can plant winter or spring crops. Many places are still engaging in dispersed production and have not implemented intensive cultivation and because of this they have achieved poor results.

This year we must plant winter crops with the greatest effort possible in order to compensate for the fifth-month and spring crop at the beginning of the year and contribute to fulfilling the annual plan. The winter crop must be expanded quickly and in all respects and must include food crops, export vegetables and fruits, crops for livestock feed, etc--with subsidiary food crops being the central crops--with the aim of exceeding 410,000 hectares of winter crops, an increase of 1.6 times that of last year's winter crops, and among which are 340,000 hectares of grain crops in order to produce 3.1 million tons of subsidiary food crops.

The lessons of past winter seasons must be reviewed and there must be specific measures for satisfactorily planting this year's winter crop. The lessons of places that have had success are that [places] must be determined, know how to carry on the work and actively create the necessary conditions. Sites must be planned to expand the winter crop and specific plans must be made for each region and each crop. Adequate crop seed, fertilizer, irrigation water, draft power, laborers, etc must be readied and these factors must be used in a really coordinated way according to the farming schedule in order to sow the entire area on schedule and with the correct techniques. Also, the policies for encouraging the planting of winter crops must be implemented well in order to make full use of the various types of laborers and quotas for each task must be given to the laborers or families of cooperative members. The specific policies of the localities must originate from the need to efficiently satisfy the needs of the state and of the collectives and cooperative members.

In the revolutionary atmosphere in which the entire country is emulating to celebrate the important days of commemoration, the localities, production installations and sectors responsible are resolved to join forces and work urgently in order to have a very successful winter season.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

NEARLY ALL WATERLOGGED AREAS DRAINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 79 p 1

[VNA News Release]

[Text] In the days following Typhoon No. 9, the northern provinces and municipalities have concentrated efforts on controlling waterlogging and saved tens of thousands of hectares of rice. As of 15 August the water levels in the Red, Thai Binh, Cau and Day Rivers had dropped, thus creating favorable conditions for quickly draining the waterlogged fields.

Ha Son Binh has insured the operation of the various pump stations and drainage pipes of the Nhue River system to quickly drain water from the fields. Lan and Tra Linh Sluices, the two biggest drainage sluices in Thai Binh, have been working with good results. In Ha Nam Ninh, thanks to adequate power supply, six large power-operated pump stations--the Co Dan, Huu Bi, Vinh Tri, Nhan Trang, Coc Thanh and Nhu Trac stations--have been working well. At the Song Chanh Pump Station, 33 out of its 34 pumps have been operating continuously.

In Thanh Hoa, the province and various districts have satisfactorily supervised the operation of various drainage projects; and as of 15 August more than 13,000 out of the 17,000 hectares of flooded rice had been saved.

As of 15 August Hanoi and Haiphong Municipalities and Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phu Provinces had basically finished draining the flooded areas following the passage of Typhoon No. 9 (except for some too deep-lying ricefields where the rice was destroyed completely). These localities are now encouraging the various cooperatives to deploy their labor and make full use of stable manure to intensively care for the rice plants growing in the already drained fields.

9404

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

CUU LONG RICE--As of 6 September, Cuu Long Province had transplanted more than 74,970 hectares of 10th month rice, achieving almost 47 percent of planned norms. Cau Ngang and Tra Cu Districts have speeded up transplantation and achieved 73 percent of planned norms. In general the speed of transplanting is still slow and the province is striving to accelerate the task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK]

AN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Agricultural Cooperatives and peasants in An Giang have reaped more than 51,165 hectares of summer-fall rice, which is 96 percent of the total cultivated area. On the average, each hectare has yielded 1.9 tons. Over the past few days many localities in the province have mobilized manpower and facilities to accelerate the harvest of summer-fall rice to avoid rains and floods and to prepare ricefields for the 10th month rice crop. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Sep 79 BK]

HA SON BINH WINTER CROPS--Ha Son Binh Province is expected to grow 30,000 hectares of grain and subsidiary crops, including 15,000 hectares of potatoes and 5,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, in the forthcoming winter crop season. This figure shows an increase of 46 percent over the acreage grown to these crops last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 79 BK]

HA NAM NINH WINTER POTATO--Cooperatives and peasants in Ha Nam Ninh Province are preparing potato seeds to grow on 20,000 hectares in this year's winter crop season. A recent survey of potato seeds in Y Yen and Vu Ban Districts shows that 80-90 percent of them are of good quality. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 79 BK]

NGHIA BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Despite prolonged drought, thanks to their efforts in making the fullest use of all available sources of water, peasants in Nghia Binh Province has been able to grow 10th-month rice on 98 percent of the planned area. Striving to achieve a high rice yield and output, cooperatives and production collectives in the province have produced 180,000 tons of organic fertilizer to apply to the ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 14 Sep 79 BK]

RECYCLING DISCARDED PAPER--A Nhan Dan reader has written an article calling for greater efforts to buy discarded paper for recycling in order to meet the increasing demand for paper throughout the country. The article also suggested that a sector responsible for the purchase of discarded paper be set up by the state. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service 0500 GMT 16 Sep 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 8 September Tien Giang Province had reaped 36,230 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling nearly 50 percent of the planned acreage, with an average yield of 2 to 3 tons per hectare. Since the beginning of the summer-fall crop season peasants in the province have delivered 2,700 tons of paddy to state granaries. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Sep 79 BK]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--Agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in Ben Tre Province have transplanted nearly 70 percent of the 10th-month rice acreage. The provincial party and people's committees have also sent experienced cadres to various districts to help organize peasants into production collectives and improve the quality of cooperatives and production collectives. The province also has provided pesticide for localities to eliminate harmful insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 79 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN PRODUCTION PLAN--Since 1976, Binh Tri Thien Province has strived to vigorously develop grain production to resolve its grain problem. Over the past few years, the province also increased the production of subsidiary food crops along with its grain crops. With the 1979 target of 700,000 tons of food--including grain and subsidiary food crops--the province has established a plan for planting subsidiary food crops to achieve about half of this target. However, it failed to fulfill the plan norm in the last winter-spring crop season, because the crop had not been planted on schedule and intensive cultivation had not been applied. Therefore, from now until the end of the year, the province will concentrate on the planting of summer-fall and winter-fall crops in order to fulfill the target. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 79 BK]

NEW PROJECTS AT HAIPHONG PORT--The Maritime Project Enterprise has recently completed and put into operation four new projects to support the handling of cargo at Haiphong Port. During the construction of these projects, cadres and workers managed to move tens of thousands of cubic meters of stone and sand to the job sites. By increasing the numbers of daily shifts and hours, they have been able to complete wharf No. 2 ahead of schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Sep 79 BK]

TRAIN SERVICE INCREASED--To facilitate the people's travel activities, the zone 3 railroad management sector has opened another rail line to traffic--linking Ho Chi Minh City and Phan Thiet City--and put two more trains into service on the Ho Chi Minh City-Bien Hoa Line. The sector has also increased the number of personnel and improved the light and sanitation systems on those north-south trains to better serve passengers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 BK]

RESERVE OFFICERS GRADUATION--On 19 September, the Signal and Liaison Technical College held a graduation ceremony for students attending the first reserve officer training course. Present at the ceremony were Maj Gen Cao Van Khanh, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff; Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of Higher and Vocational Education, and Vu Van Quy, deputy director general of the General Post and Telegraph Department. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 BK]

HA SON BINH FLOODS--The recent rains which fell in the aftermath of Typhoon No. 7, left more than 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Ha Son Binh flooded. The province urgently guided the various sectors, districts and agricultural cooperatives to concentrate all forces and means available on controlling waterlogging to save the rice crop. Within a week, nearly 9,000 hectares of newly transplanted 10th-month rice were saved and most of the remaining area was drained, with the rice plants growing higher than the water level, thus keeping to the minimum the completely destroyed rice area. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 79 p 1, 4] 9404

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

AT BIM SON CEMENT PLANT--Machine assembly enterprise No 5 at the work site of the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa has just completed the joining of 14 portions of 5-meter diameter steel pipe into a 28-meter long section weighing 140 tons. This is the first of six pipe sections belonging to a clinker kiln. The joining of pipes requires high-quality welding and these large pipes must be concentric after being joined. From this success of the enterprise good experiences may be drawn concerning the complete letting out on contract of each specific task and each work project in conjunction with intensification of quality control and labor safety.

[Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 79 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

VIETNAM'S TELEVISION NETWORK, OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Television Network, Programming

Hanoi DIEN ANH in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 78 pp 46-7, 56

[Article by Le Tien: "The Central Television Station On the Path of Development"]

[Excerpts] The television system subordinate to the Vietnam Radio and Television Broadcasting Commission presently consists of the central television station and the Ho Chi Minh City, Hue, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quy Nhon, Nha Trang and Can Tho television stations. In the near future, there will be a television station in Vinh and perhaps one in the city of Haiphong.

Thus, if the number of television sets increases, millions of people can daily receive the programs of Vietnam television. In northern Vietnam, during this summer and autumn, after the Tam Dao broadcasting station has used all the equipment capacity of the transmitter, the wave range of the central television station will still have an effective radius of 200 kilometers, that is, from Thanh Hoa on north to parts of Dong Bac and Tay Bac.

At present, the central television station broadcasts only one black and white program on channel 7, Hanoi (or channel 2 of the Tam Dao transmitter), for a total of 18 hours per week (an average of 2 hours per evening and an additional afternoon program on Sundays).

Thus, the central television station broadcasts the following 12 types of programs:

1. Current events: approximately 210 minutes per week.
2. Childrens' program [Bong hoa nho]: approximately 60 minutes per week.
3. Science and education: approximately 60 minutes per week.
4. Music, dance, poetry and stage shows: approximately 150 minutes (every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening).

5. Foreign language lessons: 50 minutes per week (rebroadcast on Wednesday and Friday mornings).
6. Documentaries: three times a week (on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings).
7. Feature films: two or three films every week.
8. International programs: "The World Today" and "In Fraternal Countries" (twice a week).
9. Programs about the army (Wednesday evenings).
10. Programs about the security forces and about teenagers and women (once a week).
11. Programs introducing [our] prosperous and beautiful fatherland (twice a week).
12. The program "Physical Education and Sports Clubs" (once a week).

Based on the Russian and English language lesson programs that are presently achieving good results, in the near future, we will have new educational programs such as educational programs for kindergartners, programs to teach theory to middle-level and junior cadres, programs to conduct reviews for students preparing to take the examination for graduation from general school, etc.

At present, there are three revolving stages at the central television station. One revolving stage is reserved for current events and live broadcast programs. The two medium-sized revolving stages (250-300 square meters) are used for staging arts and letters programs and other special programs. Besides this there are a number of mobile recording trucks that record things on magnetic bands.

In the near future, we will start broadcasting live from theaters, clubs, workshops, state farms and wards directly to the viewers using microwave signals.

At present, at the Giang Vo central station, every day hundreds of people participate directly in organizing and producing the programs mentioned above.

As compared with black and white programs, color television is expensive and much more complex. With a spirit of urgency and steadiness and of having a practical effect, we must advance toward developing and broadcasting color programs taking the shortest path possible and relying on the experiences and technical achievements of other countries.

The central television station is conducting test broadcasts and is training ranks to produce color television programs. Since 1 May, every Sunday, clear color signals have appeared on the Hanoi "small screens." On channel 7 on the present black and white sets, we can also receive this program but the picture is naturally in black and white. The tests are continuing; there are still many difficulties but such initial results are very welcome. The development of color television sets depends on the country's general economic, scientific and technical development.

Southern Vietnam's Television Network

Hanoi DIEN ANH in Vietnamese No 6, Nov-Dec 78 p 41

[Article by Do Phuong: "The 'Small Movie Screens' in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] To date, every night, the people in almost every southern province watch a "small movie screen." Positions and policies of the party and government, production experiences, new people and new tasks, domestic and foreign news, etc are quickly transmitted to the people. This is a great victory of the Vietnam television industry, a part of which is the television stations in the southern provinces.

Along with the central television station in Hanoi and the broadcasting and retransmission stations in the northern provinces, at present in southern Vietnam we have six television stations and three retransmission and relay stations:

1. The Ho Chi Minh City television station: we took over this station on the morning of 1 May 1975 and broadcast the first program that night. Besides broadcasting black and white programs in the evenings, since 18 February 1977 the station has broadcast color programs every Sunday afternoon. This is a test program in order to advance to building a color television network.
2. The Can Tho television station: we took over this station on 30 April 1975. Since that day, each week we have broadcast eight programs (there is one program on Sunday afternoon).
3. The Da Nang television station built by us (previously the people of Da Nang watched television by means of a relay station on Son Tra mountain which carried programs of the Hue television station). On 14 February 1977, the Da Nang station began broadcasting and has broadcast seven times a week.
4. The old Quy Nhon television station was heavily damaged; after liberation we rebuilt and restored it and, since 15 December 1976, have test broadcast three times a week.

5. The Nha Trang television station also suffered much damage; after liberation we rebuilt and restored it and, since 15 December 1976, have broadcast six times a week.

6. The Hue television station has also been restored and, since the end of 1975, has been broadcasting three times a week. Besides the six transmitting stations, we have three retransmission and relay stations.

The Vinh Long "microwave" relay station was built and put into operation on 14 December 1976 in order to retransmit programs of the Ho Chi Minh City station to the Can Tho station. Because of having this retransmission station, in the same evening, the people in the Mekong Delta and the people of Con Dao Island and Ho Chi Minh City can view the same television programs. By the time it receives the retransmission, the Can Tho television station has been on the air for only a little over 30 minutes with news of the Mekong Delta.

The Con Dao Island retransmission station was built and put into operation on 25 October 1976 in order to retransmit programs of the Can Tho television station. Prior to this, the people on Con Dao Island had never been able to watch television. This is one of our great political and technical victories.

The Dalat retransmission station was built and put into operation in September 1977 in order to retransmit the programs of the Ho Chi Minh City television station.

Because of having these six broadcasting and three retransmission stations, to date, almost all of the people from Hue to Minh Hai and out to Con Dao Island can watch television every evening. [The people] in the zone extending from Thuan Hai to Minh Hai and out to Con Son Island can all watch the programs of the Ho Chi Minh City television station at the same time.

In southern Vietnam, the Ho Chi Minh City television station has a section that makes feature films. Since liberation the station has made four films, among which is the film Co Nhiep, which was awarded the Silver Lotus award at the 1977 all-Vietnam film festival.

The "small movie screens" in southern Vietnam have spread over a wide area and, together with the "large movie screens," have made a notable contribution to widely propagandizing the policies and positions of the party and government among the masses and to supporting the material and spiritual needs of the people.

11943
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW LANDLINE--The cadres and workers in the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial posts and telegraph sector recently finished installing the Pleiku-Quy Nhon landline, a landline 170 kilometers long with a carrier-wave system, and put it into operation 15 days ahead of schedule. With this new landline system, signal and liaison between the districts in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province and between the province and the central echelon and neighboring provinces will be more convenient. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 79 p 1]

DOCK CONSTRUCTION--The Project 6 Unit subordinate to the Sea Route Project Federated Enterprise has restored the 340-meter Quy Nhon port dock and turned it over for use 1 month ahead of schedule. During construction, the unit overcame many difficulties concerning materials, equipment and surfaces. In July, because of organizing concentrated construction, the unit completed seven of the 14 concrete sections, which was equal to 6 months of work. Freighters have docked at the Quy Nhon port dock safely. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 79 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Công Bình [NGUYEENX COONG BINHF]

*Deputy head of the Social Science Institute, Ho Chi Minh City; attended a conference on "some problems in ideological life in southern Vietnam during the U.S.-puppet period" held in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 and 27 April 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 164-5)

Nguyễn Văn Chiên [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIEENR]

Deputy Head of the Institutes of Science; on 20 Aug - 1 Sep 79 he was in Khabarovsk, USSR attending the 14th Pacific Area Science Conference. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 1)

Phạm Nhữ Đồng [PHAMJ NHUW CUWONG]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; president of the Commission's Institute of Philosophy; editor-in-chief of the Institute's quarterly journal TRIET HOC [Philosophy]; *head of the Philosophy Department of Hanoi University; attended a conference on "some problems in ideological life in southern Vietnam during the U.S.-puppet period" held in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 and 27 April 1979 and a conference on "countering Chinese expansionism" held by Hanoi University on 22 May 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 164-172, 173-178 and masthead); on 20 Aug - 1 Sep 79 he was in Khabarovsk, USSR attending the 14th Pacific Area Science Conference. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Dao [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOF]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 5 Sep 79 he signed a financial agreement for 1979 with the Belgian Ambassador in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 4)

~~Đinh Đĩnh Đĩnh~~ [DINH DAWNG DINJH]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Photographic Artisitics Association; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Members Truong Chinh and Van Tien Dung on a visit to photo exhibit in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 79 p 1)

Pham Kim Giam [PHAMJ KIM GIAMS]

Head of the Foreign Specialists Department in the Office of the Premier; on 30 Aug 79 he attended an awards ceremony for foreign specialists working in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 79 p 4)

Song Hao [SONG HAOF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; his termination, at an earlier unspecified date, as Colonel General and Head of the Political General Department of the VPA was indicated in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Aug 79 p 2)

Trinh Van Huan [TRINHJ VAWN HUAAN]

*Deputy Head of the Mail and Periodicals Distribution Department, Post and Telecommunications General Department; his article explaining delays in delivery of mail appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 79 p 3)

Nguyen Nam Khanh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS], *Major General

*Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, VPA; on 28 Aug 79 he attended the 30th Anniversary of the activation of the Quan Tien Phong Division. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Aug 79 p 1)

Trinh Van Khiem [TRINHJ VAWN KHIEEM], * Lt. Col and Dr.

He is the author of an article on his first meetings with Ho Chi Minh in the early 1950s published in this book, a collection of similar remembrances of Ho. (HANOI CONG NUC NHO NGUON, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, 1978 pp 200-204)

Nguyen Dong Khoi [NGUYEENX DAWNG KHOOI]

*Editorial secretary of TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC [Biology Review], the quarterly biology journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Science newly established through dividing the journal TAP SAN SINH VAT DIA HOC [Biology and Earth Sciences] into two. (TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC Vol 1 No 1, Feb 79 p 1 and masthead)

Nguyen Van Kinh [NGUYEENX VAWN KINHR]

President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 28 Aug 79 he attended the departure of a delegation of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association for the Soviet Union. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 79 p 1)

~~Đ~~ông Xuân Kỳ [DAWNGJ XUAAN KYE]

*Vice president of the Institute of Philosophy, Vietnam Social Science Commission; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation that attended the All-Union conference on socialist emulation held in Leningrad from 12 to 14 April 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 159, 162)

Đ~~Đ~~ông ~~Đ~~ai Lâm [ZUWOWNG DIAJ LAAM], Sen. Col.

He is the author of an article on his first meetings with Ho Chi Minh in the late 1930s and early 1940s published in this book, a collection of similar remembrances of Ho. (Hanoi UONG NUOC NHO NGUON, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, 1978 pp 51-99)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 4 Sep 79 he attended the arrival of a delegation of the Bulgaria - Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH]

*Head of the Law Department of Hanoi University; attended a conference on "countering Chinese expansionism" held by Hanoi University on 22 May 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 173-78)

Phan Mỹ [PHAN MYX]

Minister in the Office of the Premier; on 30 Aug 79 he attended an awards ceremony for foreign specialists working in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 79 p 4)

Đ~~Đ~~ông Xuân Nghi~~Đ~~ên [ZUWOWNG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Chief Secretary of the Vietnam Teachers Trade Union; his article "The Role of Cadres and Teachers in Schools" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 79 p 3)

Hoàng Xuân Nhi [HOANGF XUAAN NHIJ]

Head of the Linguistics Department of Hanoi University; attended a conference on "countering Chinese expansionism" held by Hanoi University on 22 May 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 173-78)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 4 Sep 79 he attended the arrival of a delegation from the Peru Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 79 p 1)

Tran Sam [TRAANF SAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Supply; on 26 Aug 79 he accompanied Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghe of a visit of an exhibit of locally produced science and technology supplies and equipment. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 79 p 1)

Ding Ngoc Thanh [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

*Publisher of TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC [Biology Review], the quarterly biology journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Science newly established through dividing the journal TAP SAN SINH VAT DIA HOC [Biology and Earth Sciences] into two. (TAP CHI SINH VAT Vol 1 No 1, Feb 79 p 1 and masthead)

Le Thi [LEE THI]

Vice President of the Institute of Philosophy and Editorial Secretary of the Institute's quarterly journal TRIET HOC [Philosophy]; headed the Vietnamese delegation that attended the Tenth International Philosophy Conference held recently in Varna, Bulgaria. (TRiet HOC No 2, Jun 79 p 146 and masthead)

Nguyen Thuyet [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; on 29 Aug 79 he attended a reception of an Australian trade union delegation. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 79 p 1)

Quang Trung [QUANG TRUNG], *Sen. Col.

He is the author of an article on his first meetings with Ho Chi Minh in the 1930-1940 period published in this book, a collection of similar remembrances of Ho. (Hanoi UONG NUOC NHO NGUON, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, 1978 pp 100-118)

Vuong Thua Vu [VUOWNG THUWAF VUX], Lieutenant General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the activation of the Quan Tien Phong Division. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Aug 79 p 2)

Tran Vy [TRAANF VYX]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 28 Aug 79 he attended the departure of a high ranking Cambodian delegation, headed by Heng Samrin, from Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 79 p 1)

Nguyen Xien [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 28 Aug 79 he attended the departure of a high ranking Cambodian delegation, headed by Heng Samrin, from Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 79 p 1)

PUBLICATIONS

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Military Science and Technology and the Mission of Improving Our Armed
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